# Nippon Times

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## WAVELL REVEALS PLANS FOR SELF-RULE IN INDIA

### To Be Put Into Effect as Soon As Possible; Attlee Also Broadcasts

Plans for the establishment of India to full self-government at the earliest possible date was announced on September 19 by Viceroy Lord Wavell in a broadcast from New Delhi. Later, British Prime Minister Attlee broadcast on the same subject from London, according to a New Delhi report.

Among the plans are the following: summoning of a constitution-making body soon after the general election, consultations with representatives of Indian States, formation of a new and popular executive council at the center after the election, and, finally, a treaty between Britain and India.

Lord Wavell said that his Government had authorized him to make the following statement:

As stated in the gracious words at the opening of Parliament, His Majesty's Government are determined to do their utmost to promote in conjunction with the aid of the Indian Government, the early realization of full self-government in India. During my visit to London, they had discussed with me the steps to be taken. An announcement had already been made that the elections to the central and provincial legislatives, so long postponed owing to the war, are to be held during the coming cold weather.

Therefore, His Majesty's Government earnestly hopes that ministerial responsibility be accepted by political leaders in all provinces. It is the intention of His Majesty's Government to convene as soon as possible a constitution-making body, and as a preliminary step they have authorized me to undertake immediately after the elections, discussions with the representatives of the legislative assemblies in the provinces to ascertain whether the proposals in the 1942 declaration are acceptable or whether some alternatives or modified schemes are possible.

Discussion will also be undertaken with representatives of Indian States with a view to ascertaining the best way in which they can take their places in the constitution-making body. His Majesty's Government offered further the consideration of the contents of the treaty which will be concluded between Great Britain and India.

During these separate procedures, the Government of India must be carried on and all the economic and social problems must be dealt with. Furthermore, India will have to play her full part in working out the new world order.

His Majesty's Government therefore had further ordered me, as soon as the results of the provincial elections are published, to take steps to bring into being an executive council which will have the support of the main Indian masses.

After he had made the above announcement, Viceroy Wavell said, "We are all aware of the difficulties to be overcome, but are determined to overcome them, he assured the Indian people that the Government and all sections of the British people were anxious to help India, which had played such a large part in the Allied victory.

In his broadcast, Prime Minister Attlee said that the British Government is giving immediate consideration to the contents of the treaty with the Indian constitution-making body. He referred to the great complexity of establishing a constitution for a country like India, but he expressed the hope that the task would be undertaken in the fine spirit which the Indian soldiers had contributed in the war over the forces of tyranny and aggression, thereby saving freedom and democracy.

Meanwhile, it was also reported that the new plan for India has been well received in London. Bertrund Russel, a prominent philosopher, stated that the reaction is excellent.

Lord Hayward, an eminent authority on Indian political questions, welcomed the proposal and held that concerning the provincial representatives after the elections, "these are the men who would be dealing with first-hand problems vital to the masses of the Indian people."

The secretary of the East Indian Association in India had also welcomed the new plan.

## Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Friday.

Gradual improvement in weather expected. Fine, later cloudy with southerly winds and overcast skies occasionally. Cloudy tomorrow with occasional rain.

## *Many Nippon Laws In Korea Repealed By U.S. Authorities*

**Domei**

**SEOUL, September 22.—American occupation authorities in Korea on September 19 rescinded several oppression Japanese laws including the "shrine" law and inducted 400 Koreans into the police forces in a move to restore Korean rule within the country. Also Korean judges presided in the lower courts for the first time in a decade. Major General A. U. Arnold, Commander of the U.S. Forces in Korea, announced that he had also abolished other laws in regard to political prisoners and censorship, and that the United States forces have already solved the problem of the price of rice.**

## FULL AGREEMENT LOOMS BETWEEN CHIANG, YENAN

### Both Parties Said Working With Hurley on Plan Which May Be Acceptable

**Domei**

CHUNGKING, September 20.—The Associated Press said today that the Central Chinese Government and Chinese Communist negotiators were reliably reported to be working with the United States Ambassador, Major General Patrick J. Hurley, on a draft which may be acceptable to both sides.

A joint statement "which is likely to be forthcoming in a few days was described by a well-placed informant as an 'agreement to agree' by both sides in an effort to end the long-standing political rivalry", the Associated Press said. As such is was described as the most substantial hope of full settlement thus far between Chungking and Yenan.

Ambassador Hurley, who is expecting to return to the United States shortly, "probably will carry a copy of the agreement home with him as a trophy of his arduous assignment in China."

Meanwhile, the Ta Kung Pao reported "Authoritative Sources" said on September 19 that the Chungking Yenan conference has reached a partial agreement, providing that the Communist Party shall be given equal status in China under leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The United Press reported that newspapers said Communist representative Mao Tse-tung and National Government leaders agreed on the following points:

Firstly, national position of China in peace and nationwide reconstruction to form the foundation for a democratic, independent and free country. Under this, the police in all political areas will be under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang with the Communists and the Kuomintung on an equal footing.

Secondly, the Central Government will recognize the status of all political parties before convocation of the national assembly and before the Kuomintang one party control is abolished.

Thirdly, to call a conference for representatives of all parties and national leaders without political leanings to discuss methods whereby political parties can participate in national government.

No agreement has been reached on other problems, the newspaper said, which include control of armies and recognition by the Central Government of local governments in Communist controlled areas.

The United Press added that informed sources discounted the possibility that negotiations will end in mere partial agreement as neither party would be likely to agree to any fractional solution which would leave basic demands unsettled.

## Spain Withdrawing Troops

The Spanish Government led by Chief of State General Franco has notified the British and American representatives that she is ready to withdraw its troops from Tangier; and that Spain will accept with modification the international administration of the Moroccoan territory as proposed at the Paris conference, according to a Madrid report on Wednesday.

## Slim Makes Announcement

General Sir William Slim, Commander of the Allied Land Forces in Southeast Asia, announced at Saigon on September 18 that the British troops are in Indo-China for three reasons: to disarm the Japanese, evacuate war prisoners, and to maintain order, according to a Saigon report.

## JAPANESE RECOGNITION OF WAR GUILT WANTED

### Corrupt Elements Must Be Eliminated, People Educated, Wells Stresses

**Domei**

WASHINGTON, September 19.—Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, writing in the Washington Post today, stressed the necessity of convincing the Japanese people, who blindly obeyed the directions issued from the corrupt military, industrial, and financial elements who were responsible for Japan's course of conduct during the past generation, that war did not pay. He urged that the occupation policy should be based on this policy of educating the Japanese people, that it must be a policy which would create within Japan the basis upon which at least rudimentary democracy could be built up.

He said in part;

The steps which we have so far taken do not necessarily indicate what our long-range occupation policy is to be. But the steps already taken will make it difficult to convince the Japanese people that their defeat was due more to our naval, air and military superiority than to the atomic bomb alone. They will make it harder to make them (the Japanese) understand fully their national war guilt and the nature and extent of regeneration which they must undergo before they can once more be admitted into the family of nations.

Japan's attack in 1941 represented the final stage in the policy of conquest upon which Japan's leaders decided many decades ago. The Japanese army and navy war criminals are responsible for the course which their nation followed. But during the past generation, Japanese industrial and financial magnates have been working hand in glove with the Imperial High Command. From the time of Japan's first invasion of China, swarms of Japanese speculators and profiteers throve on military exploitation of occupied territories. Japanese politicians also took part in this gigantic racket.

"Fascism admirably served the purposes of all of these diverse groups. It penetrated deeply into Japanese life. The great mass of Japanese people blindly obeyed the directions issued from this corrupt veneer which topped the country's social structure. And corruption ate into every layer of Japanese society.

Our present occupation policy seems designed to retain in continued control precisely those elements which have been directly responsible for the course which brought on such immeasurable tragedy to the United States and its allies.

Our incredible blunder in announcing that we would keep Japanese authorities in Korea in power even for an hour after our occupation greatly strengthens the prestige of the Japanese army with its own people.

General MacArthur's proclamation that Japan's economy will be subject to control has created the belief that Japan's industrial leaders will retain their privileged positions.

There is no solution of the problem now presented other than an occupation policy which will eliminate from any position of real control every element responsible for Japan's course of conduct during the past generation. It must be a policy which will teach the Japanese people that war does not pay. It must be a policy which will create within Japan, the basis upon which at least rudimentary democracy can be built up. That will be a policy which implies some years of intelligent, constructive and expensive enterprise on our part.

## TRUMAN'S PLAN DEFEATED

### Upper House Rejects Wage Proposals for Unemployed

The United States Senate on Thursday handed President Truman two defeats—the Upper House voted 51 to 29 to reject the proposals for the governmental $25 top weekly wage for a jobless person and also voted 56 to 23 to return the U.S. employment services to state control, according to a Washington dispatch relayed through San Francisco.

Senator Tom Connally had urged that the Federal Government supplement the state payments to make the amount of $25 weekly in all the states.

On the other hand, the Senate suspended the rules and confirmed unanimously President Truman's Supreme Court appointee Senator Harold Burton of Ohio,

## *3 Superforts Complete 6,645-Mile Flight From Northern Japan to Washington D.C.*

Three United States Army Super Fortresses ended their gruelling 6,645 mile flight from northern Japan to Washington on Wednesday night, their hopes of making the journey non-stop was blasted by a strong headwind that made it necessary for them to land at Chicago to refuel, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

At the National Airport at Washington, the first plane came in at 9:53 p.m. Wednesday, United States time. The planes left Japan at approximately 4 p.m. (Eastern Wartime) Tuesday.

When the superforts landed at Washington they landed in the order in which they left Hokkaido, the northernmost part of the Japanese home islands nearly 30 hours before. They landed in order of their military rank of their commanders. The first plane was skippered by Lieutenant General Barney Giles, Deputy Chief of the U.S. Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific; the second by Major General Curtis Le May, Chief of Staff of the Strategic Air Forces; and the third by Brigadier General Fredrick Douglas, Commander of the 20th Air Force.

The superforts carried 10,000 gallons of gasoline in the tanks of each plane, strong winds over Alaska and Canada cut heavily into their fuel supplies and they were forced to land in Chicago for more gasoline.

Lieutenant General Giles revealed that the superforts had some 700 gallons in their tanks when they landed, but they did not take any chances with the B 29's. Said the General: "This was a practical test and not a stunt."

The picked crews of 12 men aboard each plane were veterans of the B 29 assaults on the Japanese homelands and all are eligible for discharge or extended furloughs.

The attempted non-stop flight, however, would not have been a record; the established record was set in November, 1938 by two British Royal Air Force planes which flew 7,158 miles from Egypt to Australia without stopping for refueling. The distance from Hokkaido to Chicago is 5,995 miles and from Chicago to Washington 650 miles, a total of 6,645 miles.

## NIPPON GOLD REGARDED AS REPARATIONS ITEM

### To Be Taken by Allies, Pauley Bares; Forrestal to Come To Japan

**Domei**

LOS ANGELES, September 19.—Edwin Pauley, American member of the Allied Reparations Commission, said here yesterday that Japanese gold estimated at $2,000,000,000 would be seized under a reparations policy that will be tough on Japan.

Mr. Pauley said, "naturally we do not propose to leave Japanese gold with the Emperor, although it will be only a drop in the bucket compared with our total expenses in waging the war, not to mention the losses in Allied lives. Gold is one of the things we can take. We are not interested in a lot of second-hand Japanese machinery which was at best poor machinery."

Mr. Pauley, who will leave soon for Japan accompanied by Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal and a War Department representative to formulate reparations policies, said, "we will remove everything having a war potential from Japan so it cannot wage a war again in the foreseeable future.. But physically, we do not want these things.

"The sensible thing would be to leave Japanese installations in China and Korea in place for use by those countries in building their own industry. I think there has been too much premature talk about our softness with Japan. There certainly is no intention on the part of this administration to have a soft peace.

"Mitsui, Mitsubishi and other large Japanese industries will be broken up, their assets will be seized and made a subject of her war reparations."

## DISPUTE OVER VENEZIA

### Allied Forces Will Occupy Italy Until Settlement Made

**Domei**

CASERTA, September 21.—The Allied occupation of Italy will end with the settlement of the dispute over Venezia, Giula territory, said Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, on September 18. Yugoslavia claims this area.

Marshal Alexander declared that one American and one British division and their supply units totaling about 70 000 men were in the disputed area and would be the only occupying troops in Italy with the completion of current deployments.

He also stated that the future Italian army and navy should be limited in strength to prevent Italy from becoming an "international menace."

## Doolittle Reaches Calif

**Domei**

SACRAMENTO, September 18.—Lieutenant General James Doolittle en route to Washington D.C. landed at Mather Field from Honolulu. He spent nearly three months in the Pacific as the commanding general of the 8th Air Force.

## U.S. Fleet in Shanghai

**Domei**

NEW YORK, September 19.—The New Delhi radio broadcast heard by NBC today said that the United States 7th fleet warships have arrived in Shanghai,

## 15 FOREIGN MISSIONARIES THANKED FOR ENDEAVORS

### Prime Minister Expresses Gratitude, Asks for Aid in Building New Japan

Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Higashikuni invited Father Patrick James Byrne of the Maryknoll Order and 15 other foreign missionaries residing in Japan to his official residence on Thursday morning and thanked them for their untiring religious work during the war.

Words cannot express my gratitude, the Prime Minister said, for the brilliant work you have done here. Although handicapped by numerous difficulties and unpleasant incidents during the war, you have successfully performed your duty as missionaries by determining to remain in Japan and carry on your endeavors.

With Japan's surrender, Prince Higashikuni continued, the war is over. The Japanese people must recognize the realities of defeat and never repeat the same mistake.

He then called upon the Christian missionaries to remain here and help the Japanese people build a new Japan, high in culture and morality.

Earlier in the morning, the Prime Minister invited 20 influential Japanese Christian leaders headed by Mitsuru Tomita, director of the Japanese Christian Society, to his official residence.

During the gathering, he expressed his desire of constructing a new and peaceful Japan, high in morality and culture, through Christianity.

### Religious Conference Held

In order to speed up the construction of a new Japan, through religious activities, the first religious conference after the termination of the war was held at the Joshi Kaikan at 10 a.m. Thursday. The function was attended by delegates representing 43 denominations of Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity.

At the meeting, practical plans for religious activities were formulated. Through religion, the home life of the Japanese people will be further stabilized, religious sentiment will be instilled in the minds of students and youths, spirit of labor will be enhanced, proper guidance will be given to the demobilized servicemen and war bereaved families, and aid in bringing about understanding between the air raid victims and rural residents. Through religion, international relations will also be enhanced.

## PRESS CLUB ESTABLISHED

### Allied, Japanese Scribes Get Together For Amity, Mutual Convenience

For better understanding and mutual convenience, the International Press Club made up of Allied correspondents and Japanese newspapermen was organized on September 15 at the old Marunouchi Kaikan.

Crack reporters of internationally famous news organs including the New York Times, the Associated Press, the United Press, the London Daily Telegraph, the Chicago Tribune, the AFP, the Central News Agency and others will all be gathered in this international club through which they will perform their important work of being the eyes, ears and mouth of the world.

## ECONOMIC STABILITY PLAN IS SUGGESTED BY HOOVER

### 12-Point Program to Aid Nations Provides Protection For U.S. Interests

**Domei**

CHICAGO, September 20.—America must help the world regain economic stability but in doing so should consider its own internal situation, former U.S. President Herbert Hoover said on September 17. He suggested a 12-point program to guide the United States.

Addressing the Executives' Club of Chicago, Mr. Hoover said that in helping the world recover from the greatest disaster of all history, the United States should maintain certain policies of safeguards and limitation.

His program follows:

First, instead of immediate cancellations of Lend-Lease debts, declare a five-year moratorium during which the world's financial condition will become more clear. In the meantime, all military weapons received from the United States through Lend-Lease should be destroyed.

Second, the United States should take more time to determine how much of a financial burden it can bear.

Third, inasmuch as many countries which may want to borrow from the United States have substantial credits here, the actual needs should be determined and the loan should not be extended unless the country's credit in the United States is exhausted.

Fourth, no loans should be made to be used abroad to maintain armies, engage in non-productive enterprises, pay off debts to other countries, subsidize social experiments, go into business abroad in competition with the United States or to pay for propaganda undermining the United States Government.

Fifth, trade United States surplus commodities for surpluses of other nations.

Sixth, all loans or credits should be reduced to terms of commodities.

Seventh, when foreign governments sell commodities received from the United States, they should credit the United States with payment in their currencies so that America can buy commodities from them and not disturb the economic situation of either side.

Eighth, reorganization of world food and fuel program to abolish its horrid inefficiency and power politics.

Ninth, insistence that there be no quotas against us, no discriminatory tariffs against us, no dumping of goods upon us and no cartel operations against us.

Tenth, the United States should demand an agreement that there will be no propaganda against the American system of life.

Eleventh, reconsideration at the end of 10 years of all postwar credits with a view of preventing propaganda of hate against us for cancellation.

Twelfth, regulation of foreign loans by private institutions so as to prevent their (the loans) being applied to other than directly reproductive enterprises.

## NEW ELECTION CODES SET

### To Establish Structure and Foundation of Germany

**Domei**

BERLIN, September 19.—General Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters announced today that the local government and administrative officials in the American zone have been instructed to draw up new governing codes preparatory to the general elections in Germany.

The codes are to be completed by October 15 for approval by the Allied Military Government. With this approval, the machinery for holding elections will be started.

The codes will establish the structure and the foundation for the local government. They will include provisions for selection of popularly elected councils and administrative officials with substantial powers in each township and large city. Elective offices and the length of terms also will be prescribed.

The codes generally will provide for the selection of a chief executive, who will be responsible to the elected legislative body. a majority vote will be required for the enactment of legislation.

## Lt. Gen. Hamada Is Suicide

British headquarters reported the suicide of Lieutenant General Hitoshi Hamada, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Japanese forces in Siam, according to a London report on September 19.

## *Stimson to Retire As War Secretary; Successor Named*

**Domei**

**WASHINGTON, September 19.—Henry Stimson, at his last press conference as United States Secretary of War today, declared that the American people must maintain "an attitude of trust and frankness on our part toward all nations working for collective security." The 78-year-old statesman who served in cabinet posts under four Presidents will retire on Friday to be succeeded by his Undersecretary, Robert Patterson.**

## 720TH M.P. BATTALION IS STATIONED IN TOKYO

### Has One of the Longest Records Of Any Military Police Unit In Pacific

The General Headquarters of the U.S. Army Forces in the Pacific revealed on September 21 that the 720 Military Police Battalion, claiming one of the longest war service records of any MP unit in the Pacific, has been assigned to duty in Central Tokyo.

Including some 700 officers and men, the 720th is now assigned to the 11th Corps and is attached to the 1st Cavalry Division for operations. Brigadier General Hugh Hoffman, the division's 2nd Brigade commander, was recently named Provost Marshal General for Tokyo.

First MP Battalion to enter the Nipponese capital, the 720th has served more than 40 months overseas and has had companies stationed at nearly every point on General Douglas MacArthur's march from Melbourne to Japan. It was among the first units into Port Moresby and arrived there before the 32nd Division, which launched the first big counter-offensive against the Japanese in New Guinea. Its last station was Manila.

Captain Michael Frisch, whose home is near Princeton, New Jersey is acting-battalion commander.

### Asaka Is Occupied

Three thousand men of the 1st Division of the U.S. Cavalry occupied Asaka in Saitama Prefecture at 11 a.m. on Thursday. The soldiers will be billeted at the Asaka Preparatory Military Academy.

### 12,000 Men Move in

The main force of the U.S. 43rd Division and advance units of the 5th Division of the U.S. Air Force have since September 14 been coming into Kumagaya Airfield, the Toyooka Aviation School for Officers, Fukaya, Honjo, Kodama, Oshi and Chichibu and are in the course of constructing their quarters. Up to Wednesday the U.S. occupation troops number about 12,000 men.

## TO HELP STABILIZE LIVING

### 8th Army Expresses Willingness to Aid in Work in Tokyo

Authorities of the American 8th Army, following their second conference with Japanese commercial, economic and industrial leaders on Wednesday afternoon at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, expressed their willingness to help stabilize living conditions in Tokyo.

The conference was attended by a staff officer in charge of economic affairs of the American 8th Army and four other high American military officials and four Japanese commercial and industrial leaders headed by President Aiichiro Fujiyama, of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

To clear away misunderstandings existing between MacArthur's Headquarters and the Japanese Government, the American authorities expressed their willingness to help investigate into the matter of restoring and reconverting industries necessary for the stabilization of the livelihood of the people living within the area under the control of the 8th Army.

Similar conferences will be held every Wednesday. The first conference was held on September 12.

## Himmler Wife To See Trial

**Domei**

LONDON, September 21.—The wife and daughter of Heinrich Himmler, former Reich Home Minister, are to be flown from Italy to Nuremberg, where they will be witnesses at the forthcoming war criminal trials, reported Reuters quoting the Linz, Austria, radio. The dispatch added that no charges have been filed against the women.

## 2½ MILLION U.S. SOLDIERS TO BE RELEASED BY '46

### General Marshall Discloses Army Demobilization Plan Before Congress

The big news out of Washington on Friday was the appearance of General George Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, before a joint session of the Congress where he discussed the army demobilization plans and predicted that about 2,500,000 soldiers will be released by the beginning of next year, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Chief of Staff told Congress that the army will abandon its point system for discharges by late winter and that all with two years of service will be released then. General Marshal said that the present discharges score of 80 points will be lowered to 70 by October 1 and other cuts to 60 points will be made by November 1. Point scores for services, combat and dependency will remain the same.

General Marshall carefully reviewed the military manpower program since the start of the war and declared that the sudden Japanese surrender had nullified the extensive plans for a huge invasion of Japan on November 1. He explained that the surrender had reversed numerous personnel plans for the army.

The Congress was told that 450,000 soldiers will be released during September and 550,000 during October and thereafter releases will be at the rate of from 700,000 to 800,000 per month.

However, General Marshall made it plain that more than 200,000 troops will be required in the Pacific as a whole. (The War Department had been officially advised by General MacArthur that occupation needs in Japan and Korea could be met with 200,000 soldiers plus one marine division.) General Marshall said that troops also will be required for Alaska, the Aleutians, Hawaii, Formosa and possibly China.

## 3 U.S. DIVISIONS LEAVING

### Men of 31st, 37th and 38th National Guard Infantry being Demobilized

First army divisions to be returning to the United States as units from the Pacific theater area are the 31st, 37th and 38th national guard infantry divisions, according to Domei reporting on September 17. These three divisions will be the first from the Pacific to go home for discharge as units.

General Douglas MacArthur in announcing these three divisions would be sent home for deactivation at an early date said that the low points men will be transferred to other units and high points men from others will take their places.

The 37th division got its baptism on Bougainville Island and went to fight in the final battle for the Cagayan valley in northern Luzon. The 31st division saw the first action in the capture of Morotai in the summer of last year and landed on the southern Philippines last Spring to play the big part in the campaign on Mindanao.

### May Need More Troops

In announcing the policy of sending veteran troops home as fast as possible, Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander of the U.S. Forces in China, declared that it may be necessary to send in fresh units before the American mission is completed, according to a Chungking report on September 18 quoting a report by A. T. Steele, correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune in China.

### Mrs. MacArthur in Tokyo

Mrs. Douglas MacArthur wife of the supreme Allied occupation commander, arrived in Tokyo on Wednesday to join her husband at his residence in the American Embassy. Mrs. MacArthur and their son accompanied the General from Bataan to Australia in 1942 and rejoined him in Manila following the liberation of the capital.

### Tyrone Power Visits Tokyo

Lieutenant Tyrone Power, famous motion picture star of Hollywood, who is with the American air force, visited the Nippon Times Friday afternoon with Lieutenant Harold H. Martin. Mr. Power left Tokyo for Okinawa the same day.

### Lenin Tomb Reopens

**Domei**

MOSCOW, September 21.—Lenin Tomb was reopened on September 17 to the public for the first time since the outbreak of the war in Europe and thousands of Muscovites filed past the mausoleum in Red Square.

# HOW CHURCHILL REFUSED FRANCO BID IS REVEALED

## Bluntly Described Spanish Aspirations as Based on 'Serious Mistake'

Domei

BASLE, September 18.—Winston Churchill, former Prime Minister of Britain, bluntly repudiated Spanish claims to right of participation in "peace settlements of the future world organization," in a letter rejecting outright the proposals made by General Francisco Franco late last year for "common action" against Soviet Russia. This is disclosed by the publication in full of the texts of the letters exchanged between Franco and the then British Prime Minister.

In his letter dated Madrid, October 18, 1944, Franco fully realized that Germany's destruction was at hand and drew this conclusion: "Since we cannot believe in the good faith of Communist Russia and since we know the insidious power of Bolshevism we must take account of the fact that the weakening or destruction of her neighbors will greatly increase Russia's ambition and power, making more than ever necessary an intelligent and understanding attitude on the part of the western countries."

He followed this up with the suggestion that Spain and Britain should work towards more intimate relationships and "prepare for possible common action in future."

Churchill's reply in the name of the British war cabinet described as a "serious mistake" any bloc of powers based on hostility against "our Russian Allies" or an assumed need of defense against them. It continued: "His Majesty's Government's policy is firmly based on the Anglo-Soviet treaty of 1942 and considers the permanence of Anglo-Russian collaboration within the framework of the future world organization as essential not only to its own interests, but also to the future peace and prosperity of Europe as a whole."

Churchill told Franco, "It is out of the question for the British Government to support Spanish aspirations to participate in future peace settlements nor do I think it likely that Spain will be invited to join the future world organization.

The British Government was asked to publish the full texts of this correspondence in February this year, but refused to do so on the ground that it was not normal practice. Diplomatic correspondents at the time suggested that Franco's permission would be required and was most unlikely to be forthcoming owing to the nature of Churchill's reply. Four weeks ago in parliament Phillip Noel Baker, Minister of State, said that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin was considering publication, but nothing further had been heard since.

The letter sent by General Franco to Prime Minister Winston Churchill through the Spanish Ambassador, the Duke of Alba, and dated Madrid, October 18, 1944, reads in part:

"The object of the present letter is to inform you (Duke of Alba) in a clear, direct, and sincere way my attitude and that of the Spanish nation in so far as it affects our relations with Great Britain, so that you may make it known in a most accurate and direct way to our good friend the British Prime Minister.

"The serious situation in Europe and the role which Spain and England will have to play in the future of Western Europe make it advisable that we should clarify our relationships, freeing them from the series of disputes and small incidents which have been embittering them over the last two years.

"The noble words which the Prime Minister recently expressed regarding our nation (presumably reference to Mr. Churchill's speech in the British House of Commons on May 28, 1944 when he said "I am speaking kind words about Spain,") which impressed public opinion here so favorably and which match another gesture made in his youth when he served in the Spanish ranks (Mr. Churchill served with the Spanish forces in Cuba in 1895 and was decorated with the First Class (Spanish) Order of Military Merit), would indicate that our preoccupations will find favorable echo in his mind.

"I find it quite natural that great differences have existed until now between the attitude of Great Britain and what might be the Spanish attitude. Spain being neutral and therefore freer of commitments were dispassionate, but as the war proceeds our identity of interests becomes clearer as revealed by the preoccupations with regard to the future apparent in the speeches, declarations, comments, and journeys of the Prime Minister.

"Since we cannot believe in the good faith of Communist Russia and since we know the insidious power of Bolshevism, we must take account of the fact that the weakening or destruction of her neighbors will greatly increase Russia's ambition and power, making necessary more than ever an intelligent and understanding attitude on the part of the western countries.

"The events in liberated Italy and the serious situation in France where the Government's order are ignored and certain groups impudently proclaim their aims of setting up a Soviet Republic—for which they claim to have the support of the U.S.S.R.—speak for themselves in these difficult times.

"On the other hand, history shows the fate of concepts such as unreal peace and disinterested friendship. That is why fine words cannot have for us any value other than that of goodwill—that of ideals which never were and never will be attained.

"The press in Britain has been criticizing Spain, her regime or her leader, sometimes using bitter and ill-mannered words, sometimes insidious concepts or phrases. This hostility is still more important when it appears on official representations, and this from Britain, a country long used to dealing with other countries of the world whatever their systems of government might be.

"Another fact to draw attention to is that the Spanish circles from whom British agents have drawn their information—apart from any which 'Reds' and disappointed politicians might have disclosed—are the most frivolous and useless of the nation; I fear, therefore, that the impressions and information which England has of our country may be mistaken or be misrepresentations."

# *Conferees in London Favor Making Trieste International Port*

Domei

**LONDON, September 19.—The Council of Foreign Ministers' meeting in London announced tonight that it had recognized the Italian-Yugoslav border be revised and that Trieste become an international port. The Council decided also that Italy and Yugoslavia have sovereignty over the peoples speaking their languages. The announcement said that deputies had been given the task of drawing an actual new boundary which will be an ethnic line, leaving the minimum number of people under alien rule.**

# U.S. SENDING TRADE PARTY TO CHINA IN NEAR FUTURE

## Mission to Seek Early Resumption of Trade Between The Two Countries

Domei

NEW YORK, September 20.—The Chinese-American Council of Commerce and Industry announced on September 16 that the United States and the Chinese Governments have approved plans to send a trade and industrial mission to China in the near future.

The mission will seek the early resumption of trade between two countries and will survey means of encouraging cooperation of American business in the industrial development of China.

According to the council, president Lee H. Bristol, who is also Vice-president of the Bristol-Myers Company, the council has been working closely with the agencies in the United States which is responsible for developing plans for China's postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction. These plans call for purchase of $2,000,000,000 worth of American equipment and supplies in the next few years.

Mr. Bristol said that eight years of war had created many gaps in "our knowledge of Chinese economy and potentialities in China's industrial development and foreign trade." The survey of these matters by American businessmen and financiers and frank discussions with the Chinese leaders will be of invaluable assistance in helping to guide American businessmen in postwar trade in and with China, he added.

# WILL RETURN TO KOREA

## Korean Laborers in Japan to Go Home

The Welfare Ministry is now endeavoring to transport back to Korea mass laborers who had been brought to Japan during the war. Welfare Minister Kenji Matsumura issued a statement on Wednesday, appreciating the services rendered by the Korean laborers. His statement is as follows:

"With the termination of the war all the munitions industries in Japan have been suspended. As for the welfare of the workers from Korea due consideration is being paid by the authorities.

"Now that the shipping service has been opened between Korea and Japan Proper the Korean laborers can be returned to their country. Priority will be given to the transportation of Korean laborers and the transportation plan will be put into effect soon. However, because of the shortage of ship bottoms it will take a considerable time."

# JAPANESE MUST RETURN CHINA'S ART TREASURES

## Express Spirit of Apology in Voluntary Action, Says Chinese Correspondent

The Chinese Government which has been greatly concerned over the whereabouts of precious works of art which the Japanese forces had looted in China since the commencement of the Manchurian Incident and brought back to Japan, will most probably demand the return of these treasures.

In this connection, Sung Teh-wo, correspondent of the Central News Agency in Tokyo, said on Thursday: "Regarding the war crimes committed by the Japanese Forces in various places in China, investigations are under way and proper measures will be adopted in the near future. Meanwhile, great quantities of national treasures which were plundered by the Japanese troops in China must be searched out and returned voluntarily to China by the Japanese; even for the sake of facilitating the realization of amiable relations between the two countries. Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni said some time ago that he was ready to dispatch a special mission to my country to apologize for the crimes committed by the Japanese forces in China. I think it is a good idea, but more than that, we hope that Japan will express her spirit of apology not in words but in action. If Japan does not adopt adequate measures voluntarily, the Chinese Government will undoubtedly demand the return of the lost treasures. It is much better for Japan and China as well, that the Japanese authorities take up some measures in this connection, as soon as possible."

A certain Japanese authority on fine arts said regarding the Chinese treasures looted by the Japanese forces, "I have heard that great quantities of Chinese works of art were plundered by officers and men of the Japanese forces during the past 10 years while they were stationed in China. However, I have not heard about any details as to the quantity brought back to Japan and the disposal of those treasures. It will be a tedious task to search for the works of art which were unlawfully seized by them and brought back to Japan. The demand being made by the Chinese side is reasonable and any articles which are recognized as spoils must be immediately handed over to the Government or any government organs concerned and returned to China. I hope that all Japanese will cooperate in the hunt for treasures plundered in China."

Following the recent announcement of General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters regarding the atrocities committed by the Japanese Forces in the Philippine front, the Yenan regime and the Chinese Government said that Japan's atrocities perpetrated on the China Continent ever since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident were far more brutal and much larger in number than those committed in the Philippines. The Special War Crimes Investigation Commission, branch of the one in London, is speeding up the compilation of the lists of names of Japanese war criminals.

### Mukden Prison Life Bared

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The actual conditions and treatment that the American prisoners of war in the Mukden camp had gone through for more than three years were brought to light today in the statement released by the U.S. War Department.

According to the statement, some 21 survivors of Bataan and Corregidor were flown to Kunming recently for emergency medical treatment from the Japanese war prisoner camp at Mukden in Manchuria. They reported that conditions were better at Mukden than at the other prison camps in which they were held becausee there were fewer beatings and fewer cases of wanton cruelty, but all are very weak from malnutrition, exposure and disease after more than three years of captivity. American soldiers and marines are suffering from beriberi, pleurisy, rheumatism and the after effects of pneumonia, the report said.

The soldiers said, the report continued, the worst of the life at Mukden was the lack of warm clothing as the temperatures there drop to 40 degrees below zero in the winter months and the prisoners were often forced to strip in the open for punishment.

The ration for some for many months was only onion soup and rice and the Red Cross rations were withheld as punishment. The report added that they lived in dugouts at first and later in crowded barracks with inadequate bedding and fuel. They reported that they worked in Mukden factories where the conditions were miserable; working long hours each day with one day off every two weeks.

The War Department also disclosed that some 204 American civilians along with 996 British civilians and 288 other Allied nations have been located at Weihsien. Shanghai has reported that 130 Americans from the U.S.S. President Harrison were located among the civilian internees.

# *U.S. Air Force to Send Parties to Investigate Kyushu Bombed Areas*

**The Far Eastern U.S. Air Force authorities will dispatch inspection groups to various bomb-devastated areas in Kyushu from September 22 in order to confirm how much difference there is in actual inspection of the extent of damage done and in reconnaissance from the air of raided areas, it was announced by the U.S. Army headquarters on Wednesday. The party is expected to make an inspection trip of one week of the following places: Kanoya, Tarumi City, Kagoshima City, Omuda industrial district, Nagasaki City, Kurume City and Tsukishiro and Iwakuni Airfields.**

# FUTURE WANTED DEFINED OF JAPANESE TEXTILES

## American Export Body Urges U.S. and Allied Nations to Take Immediate Steps

Domei

NEW YORK, September 17.—The New York Times and New York Herald Tribune reported that the Textile Export Association of the United States urged yesterday that the United States and Allied nations take immediate steps to define and make known their attitude for the future of the Japanese textile industry.

The Tribune said: The President, Planz, explained it is impossible for American and other exporters and manufacturers to draft plans for the future without knowing the extent of damage inflicted by bombing on Japanese textile mills and the disposition of machinery still standing.

He suggested that decisions for dismantling or operating the remaining textile machinery be not left to military authorities alone but that the government appoint a commission of three, representing textile machinery, cotton and rayon weaving industries to appraise damage and report as to how much machinery will be needed to supply Japan's own needs.

Japanese cotton mills in 1939, he said, had 270,000 looms and 12,278,000 cotton spindles which, due to the combination of low wages and modern manufacturing methods, were operated at costs with which no country in the world could compete. In that year, Japan exported 2,444,000,000 square yards of cotton goods to world markets compared with 1,921,334,000 square yards of Great Britain and 357,519,000 by the United States. Japan passed Great Britain as chief supplier of cotton textiles to world markets in 1932 and held that position with ease until just before Pearl Harbor.

By 1936, Japan dominated the textile business of the world threatening to ruin American cotton textile industry by dumping into this country tremendous quantities of low priced goods he declared.

Planz said reports as to disposition of Japan's textile industry were conflicting. Some, he added, are that light industries will be retained while others are that Japanese mills will be dismantled and the equipment sent to China as reparations.

Up to now, Planz pointed out, government officials are believed to favor the latter plan but there has been no official word as to whether this program represented settled government policy or just opinions of few officials. He added that most exporters favor equipment to supply her own needs and those of adjacent non-industrial rate. American mills must, Planz asserted, export at least 2,000,000,000 square yards yearly.

This cannot be done if Japan is permitted to retain her textile industry. Japan, Planz said, used cotton textile exports to accumulate funds for war purposes. He declared that in order to insure future peace, it is essential that Japan be limited to supplying only her own textile needs in future.

# ICKES TALKS ON OIL ISSUE

## Urges Development on Competitive Basis Free From Price Control

The United States will urge the development of world petroleum on a competitive basis free from price control, declared Harold Ickes, U.S. Secretary of the Interior, in London on September 18, according to a report from that city.

Mr. Ickes is in the British capital to redraft the British and the United States oil agreement. He told reporters that wartime oil production in the United States was 5,000,000 barrels a day.

# JAPAN TO PRESENT DATA ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

## Commerce, Industry Office to Petition MacArthur for Immediate Relief

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will shortly present data on the various phases of the nation's economic conditions to General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, in an attempt to petition for the consideration of the Allied Nations for the immediate relief of the distressing economic situation of the country, according to a Mainichi report of September 17. The data to be presented are expected to comprise the following three points:

1. The depreciated condition of the nation's productivity in its mining and industry.

2. The importance of restoring the export industries for the purpose of importing materials for the immediate relief of the people's livelihood and the restoration of the devastated areas.

3. The amounts of materials needed for effecting the foregoing economic plans.

The figures to be given out in the data are those to be required for the immediate and pressing needs of the nation and in no way represent any scheme for industrial or trade expansion. The data which is believed to be ready for presentation by the end of the current month will consist of the following points:

1. The metallic industry. Japan has been depending on China, Manchuria and Korea for the supply of iron and steel and her steel and iron production has rapidly dwindled since the second quarter of 1944 due to the crippling of transportation. Due to the effect of air raids, Japan's iron and steel production fell to 20 per cent of her normal output just before the termination of hostilities. The entire steel and iron materials have been used for munitions production and no part of them has been utilized for the production of civilian goods such as farm implements, kitchen utensils and building materials. After the beginning of the current year there was absolutely no supply of iron and steel material for shipbuilding or mining.

The same thing may be said of copper, lead, zinc and other nonferrous metals as regards their production and distribution.

2. The machine industry. Our machine industry has made a rapid development during the past few years, thereby enjoying a self-sufficient supply to a certain extent. But its products were entirely consumed by the war industries. After the entry of this year the plants producing machines were severely hit by air raids, thus causing their productivity to dwindle to 30 per cent of their normal capacity a year before. There is an extreme scarcity in the supply of electrical bulbs, radio sets and farming apparatus. The machines used in the textile and other factories must be immediately supplied for the restoration of civilian production.

3. The chemical industry. Much expansion was effected during the initial stage of the war in the production of the ammonia industry as it supplied materials for explosives, but after the second quarter of 1944 its output gradually dwindled and during the current year it was severely hit by air raids which reduced its plants by one half. When Japan surrendered, she had only one third of the chemical industrial plants and factories as compared with the number a few years back, their output having been reduced to 20 per cent of the normal output. Thus, the supply of explosives for mining had been completely suspended when the war terminated. The production of sulphate of ammonia had been reduced to 20 per cent and it is expected that even when all the plants and factories produce in full capacity they could not meet even one half of the civilian demands. It is realized that in order to cover the shortage of sulphate of ammonia, the supply of nitro-lime by means of carbite will be absolutely needed.

The soda industry has been similarly devastated and it will be necessary to import industrial salt in order to produce rayon and staple fibers for civilian consumption. The cement industry, which had been reduced in output because of the difficulty of getting coal during the war, must be expanded so that it may contribute towards the restoration of the war-torn areas. The same thing may be said of the glass industry.

4. The electric power and gas industries. Both the demand and supply of electric power greatly expanded during the war chiefly because of the increasing demand of the munitions industries, but due to the disastrous effects of air raids on the industrial plants and homes, the demand has greatly decreased in recent times and the amount of electric power generated in July this year represented a decrease of 70 per cent as compared with the figures of the corresponding period of the previous year.

Due to fire caused by air raids, electric generation by caloric power has been reduced to one third of the previous capacity, but hydraulic power has remained the same as before. In anticipation of the increasing demand for electric power and light, the restoration of electric generation by caloric power during the winter months when hydraulic power reaches its low ebb, must be effected.

As to the supply of gas, its output was greatly reduced since the second quarter of 1944 and its supply to homes completely suspended since this year due to the destruction of gas plants and transmission tubes by air raids. Restoration of the gas suppy is considered a matter of pressing necessity for enabling the civilian population to have fuel for their homes.

5. Fuel conditions. (a) Coal. Japan in the past has not been able to enjoy self-sufficiency in the supply of coal for her need. She had to import large quantities from Saghalien, North China and Manchuria but her importation from these countries had become impossible because of the drastic scarcity of ship bottoms in recent times. Moreover, the coal industry was given a fatal blow by the lack of materials for coal pits. Unless something be done quickly, the railway engines will have a difficulty to get fuel. A minimum supply of coal is considered absolutely imperative for Japan's industries to sustain the people's livelihood.

(b) Liquid fuels. The poor condition of liquid fuels was Japan's weakest point during the war and their supply dwindled to almost nil because of the exhaustion of stock and the destruction of their facilities by air raids. Part of the fuel supplies was met by means of alcohol but this has to be faced by a drastic alteration as potatoes which are used for producing alcohol, will have to be used as food. Thus, Japan faces an extreme difficulty in getting the supply of liquid fuels.

(c) Fuels for homes. During the war all fuels for homes have been used by war industries and the supply of fuels in urban districts has been completely suspended. The solution of this problem is one of the most urgent for the coming winter months.

6. Fibre goods. Before the war Japan could produce 1,000,000,000 pounds of fibre goods per year but this amount now has been reduced to 15 per cent. Thus, the importation of industrial salt, raw cotton and wool and the restoration of plants are considered urgently necessary.

# *America Transfers Eight War Vessels To the Chinese Navy*

**Eight American warships, which have been transferred to the Chinese Navy, are expected to arrive in Chinese waters within the next six weeks, according to a Chungking dispatch of September 20. The American warships are four destroyers and four submarine chasers and they are to be manned by Chinese crews who are already in the United States, the report added.**

# PLAN BEING CONSIDERED TO DEVELOP IDLE LAND

## Immigration of 1,000,000 Families to Cultivate 4,000,000 Acres Is Aim

A plan aiming at the immigration of 1,000,000 farming families to engage in the development of 4,000,000 acres of uncultivated land in the country is being contemplated by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

The plan has two objectives, (1) the increased production of agricultural produce necessary for covering the deficiency in the supply of foodstuffs in the country and (2) to provide employment for the demobilized servicemen and commandeered laborers. It is expected that the Agriculture Ministry will create a general board of development for the execution of the plan.

Though the present area of cultivated land covers about 15,000,000 acres, there are still large tracts left uncultivated, which according to investigation by the Agriculture Ministry, aggregate some 1,600,000 chobu, or 4,0000,000 acres. By developing this uncultivated land the authorities of the Agriculture Ministry plan to solve two problems, that is, solve the unemployment question to a considerable extent and at the same time increase the production of foodstuffs which the country lacks to a great extent.

It is recalled that similar attempts have been made in the past by the authorities concerned to meet the desire of the city people to engage in farming in local districts. Up to the present, some 200,000 such families have had their desires met but the results achieved so far have not been favorable. Such being the case, the people to be mobilized for this purpose, according to the intention of the authorities concerned, will be caused to make full preparations before they actually start the development work. The construction of houses to live in will be the first job for them and then the formation of their village will have to be taken in hand.

The development works will very likely vary in scale, it is understood. The works to be conducted on a large scale will include the reclamation of Hachirogata Bay in Akita Prefecture, Ariake Bay in Nagasaki Prefecture. In parallel with the start of these reclamation works, reclamation work will also be resumed on the swamps around Lake Biwa in Shiga Prefecture, 70 per cent of this work having been completed during the war.

Besides these, the Land Development Corporation has recently obtained from the Army, permission to turn into farm fields wide drilling ground at Narashino, Chiba Prefecture. It is expected that the corporation will shortly open negotiations with the authorities of the Army and Navy to obtain permission for similar works. In addition, development of uncultivated land, smaller in area than the foregoing areas and located close to existing cultivated land, will be engaged for the purpose of accelerating the project of the increased production of foodstuffs. It is considered likely that the Land Development Corporation and agricultural associations in local districts will be assigned with these tasks.

### Can Recover Valuables

The Burmese Government has enacted a law by which Burmese evacuees who were compelled to leave their valuables behind can recover their property without any legal proceedings, according to a Rangoon report on September 19.

# ILL-TREATMENT REPORTED

## Mountbatten Issues Statement About Japanese Action

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Commander in Southeast Asia, has issued a communique in which he said that he has been shocked and horrified by first hand accounts from liberated prisoners of war of the treatment they received from the Japanese, according to a report from Ceylon on September 18.

"I am determined," he declared, "that no Japanese responsible for these inhuman and bestial practices shall escape justice."

He emphasized, however, that this justice must conform with the accepted civilized code and that he will not tolerate individual reprisals against the Japanese personnel.

Admiral Mountbatten issued the communique when he returned to his headquarters in Ceylon from Malaya.

# REOPENING OF EXCHANGE URGED BY AUTHORITIES

## Finance Ministry Wants Resumption of Securities Transactions From October

The authorities of the Finance Ministry have decided that the Japan Securities Exchange should resume operations from the first of October. The exchange has been closed since the middle part of last month and the step has been taken to prevent disturbance in the securities market.

Details of the measures necessary to enforce the reopening of the exchange are to be arranged between the Finance Ministry and the management of the exchange.

Pending the establishment of the policy of the industrial reorganization all transactions on the exchange will be confined to spot transactions and controls will be continued on business in such securities as munitions and overseas industries, securities liable to become the cause of disturbance on the exchange, and those issued by industrial undertakings whose adaptability to the needs of the new [illegible] which has arisen is considered doubtful. In short, the transactions on the exchange when it is reopened will be in securities of peace industries and those whose policy has been clarified.

In this connection it is noted that there is a growing body of opinion among the stock-market operators in favor of altering the makeup of the present Japan Securities Exchange.

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## PEACE TERM EXECUTION BY JAPAN FACILITATED

### Imperial Ordinance Enables Government to Take Necessary Measures

An Imperial Ordinance was promulgated on September 20 to enable the Government to issue orders and rules of punishment necessary for the execution of matters demanded by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers following the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration. The Ordinance became effective upon its promulgation.

By another Imperial Ordinance promulgated the same day, it is specified that orders mentioned in the above Imperial Ordinance are Imperial Ordinances, Cabinet Ordinances and Ministry Ordinances. The punishment that may be stipulated by Cabinet or Ministry ordinances is imprisonment of not more than three years, a fine of not more than ¥5,000, or detention.

**To Punish War Criminals**

The Committee for Investigating Maltreatment of War Prisoners was organized in the War Ministry on September 19 with War Vice-Minister Lieutenant General Tadaichi Wakamatsu as the chairman.

The Committee will make a detailed investigation in accordance with the proposal of the Allied Forces, and when facts of maltreatment are substantiated, those who committed such acts will be punished.

**Nagahama Surrenders**

Colonel Akira Nagahama, who was listed as a war criminal by the Allied Forces, reported to the Military Police Headquarters of the U.S. 8th Army on Wednesday morning. Those who were handed over to the same headquarters as war criminals on Tuesday afternoon were Shigeru Nagauchi, an employe of the Japanese Army, and Army Sergeant Soichi Miura.

## ATSUGI BEING EXPANDED

### U.S. Engineers Are Busy Fixing Airfield for Greater Use

Colonel H. G. Woodbury, the American technical chief of the Atsugi airfield, on September 17 announced that the American construction crew is steadily repairing and expanding the Atsugi airfield, according to Domei.

The runways of the airfield constructed by the Japanese, said the Colonel, are laid with sand and pebbles and have only three or four inches of concrete over them which will not hold out for long if large-type planes are landed frequently as at the present. In view of this condition he said that his crew is speeding the reconstruction of the runways day and night and despite the lack of tools and materials. The work is progressing faster than expected.

Colonel Woodbury added that the crew is not only making repairs but also will asphaltize all the runways and auxiliary runways. Furthermore, steel runway mattings will be used to accommodate about 250 planes.

Colonel Woodbury disclosed that at present large-type transports are crossing the Pacific and landing at the Atsugi airfield at an average of ten planes daily. In the future the field will be the base for P-38's, A-26's, P-61's and CA-10's as well as for B-17's.

## NISHIJIN WEAVES SHOWN

### Kyoto Sponsors Meeting to Encourage Production

A meeting to examine the Nishijin Weaves of Kyoto specially noted for embroidery, was held in Kyoto under the sponsorship of the prefecture for the purpose of encouraging the production of the Nishijin works.

"Obi" (Japanese sash), table centers and other articles numbering 478 were examined and one "obi" manufactured by the Nishijin Textile Cooperative which cost ¥3,850 and one embroidered tapestry priced at ¥3,645 manufactured by the Kawashima Textile Company, were given first places. All the 478 articles presented for examination, will soon be put on sale in the city. In order to encourage the increase of Nishijin weaves, the prefecture is expected to do its utmost to obtain necessary materials. The examination of the articles is to be conducted from the point of beauty, design and the finished work.

### Ogata's Assistant Picked

Rear Admiral Sokichi Takagi is expected to be appointed the first Assistant-Chief Cabinet Secretary in accordance with the decision reached at the Cabinet meeting on September 14. Rear Admiral Takagi is a leading disciple of the late Ikutaro Nishida, noted philosopher, and is noted more as a man of culture than a military figure.

## RITES FOR RAID VICTIMS

### To Be Held at Earthquake Memorial Hall Here September 23

Memorial services for those residents of Tokyo Metropolis who were killed in air raids will be held at the Earthquake Memorial Hall in Honjo at 2 p.m. on September 23.

The services will be held according to Buddhist rites, and the attendants will include representatives of Tokyo Metropolis, the Metropolitan Police Board, and the various wards of the Metropolis.

The Tokyo branch of the Japan Religions Association is sponsoring the erection of memorials for these war victims at Saruye Park and other places which are providing the temporary resting places of those killed in air raids. Services will be held at these places on September 21.

## JAPANESE MUST REPENT ATROCIOUS DEEDS IN P.I.

### House Speaker and Woman Leader Condemns Acts; Urges Self-Reproachment

With the atrocities committed by the Japanese armed forces on innocent civilians in the Philippines brought to light, all the Japanese must atone themselves for the crimes perpetrated by their fellow-countrymen, declared Toshio Shimada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, according to the Asahi. Mrs. Setsuko Hani, noted woman leader, also pointed out that such black deeds committed by the Japanese forces revealed the low standard of Japan's civilization and that women must realize their responsibility.

Mr. Shimada said, "Our ignorance of the atrocities committed by the fighting forces is no excuse, but it is a fact that the general public did not know about them till they were brought to light by the Allied Headquarters. As one of the Japanese subjects who value moral principles, I feel I cannot fully express my profound regrets. The Japanese forces blotched the code of the warriors. It is a great shame for the Japanese to see the spirit of Bushido degenerated. The black deeds will stain the history of the Japanese army and navy forces, and we cannot but apologize to the whole world. It is also a great regret that those atrocities were hidden from us. Had the people learned of those crimes, they would have done something about it. What the people can do now is to repent the deeds and apologize to the whole world."

Mrs. Hani said, "Upon learning of the unbelievably cruel deeds committed by the Japanese fighting men in the Philippines, I felt that the women were also responsible for them. While I was in Peking teaching at a school there, I often heard about unlawful attacks by the Japanese troops on the innocent helpless in spite of the fact that the people around me tried to conceal from me such occurrences. War, I think, reflects all branches of civilization in the country. The fact that many Philippine women were attacked by the Japanese soldiers reveals the Japanese men's conception of women.

"I have often heard that many wounded soldiers had the name of their mothers on their lips in their last breath. Women must exert further efforts to raise their status in society so that their motherhood and womanhood will become to be recognized as sacred. In this sense, women must realize their responsibility for the bestial deeds perpetrated by the Japanese armed forces.

"It was also reported that even innocent children were made prey to Japanese attacks. The Japanese people must cease to regard their own children as their personal properties, but must learn to regard all children as treasures, innocent and sacred. In order not to see the repetition of such cruelties as were just revealed, the country's cultural level must be raised."

## BULBS AVAILABLE SOON

### Kawasaki Plant Starts Work; Prices Unchanged

Electric bulbs will become available with the increase of production at the Kawasaki plant of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company which has already started work. Due to damage sustained during the war, the same plant manufactures only 6,000 daily at present, but within this year 40,000 will be manufactured daily and 1,200,000 monthly.

The production of 5,000,000 monthly will become possible in the next year and after the demand for 2,000,000 by the Allied Forces is met, electric bulbs will be distributed to the public.

Prices of bulbs will be the same as before, with those smaller than 60-watt bulbs priced at 98 sen each including tax. Other factories which manufacture vacuum tubes still remain idle, but when all necessary preparation are completed, 600,000 tubes are expected to be manufactured monthly from January next year.

## PRODUCTION IS PUSHED OF DAILY NECESSARIES

### Kitchen Utensils, Footwear, Lunch Boxes, Light Bulbs Given Special Stress

The problem of stabilizing the people's livelihood is being given close attention by the authorities of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The immediate concern of these authorities is to increase the supplies of articles of absolute necessity, such as kitchen utensils, clogs, soap, and tooth powder. The production of pans, kettles, lunch boxes, and spoons is receiving special stress.

Some munition factories have already been converted for the production of these articles. There are adequate material and technique it is said, for sufficient production in the near future to meet popular demand. It is hoped that the more important kitchen utensils will be produced within the year in sufficient quantities to permit the authorities concerned to insure the delivery of pans to war victims at the rate of two to each family and kettles at the rate of one per family.

Kitchen utensils distributed to city people will be made of aluminum, while those for rural people will be of iron. The production of iron pans, kettles, and buckets is proceeding, it is stressed, side by side with that of aluminium articles.

It is the policy of the authorities to remove all restrictions on the sale of goods of common necessity, such as kettles and clogs, after the requirements of war victims have met.

There are good prospects of a rapid increase in the production of soap, tooth powder, and toilet articles. It is pointed out that the factories which were producing toilet articles before they were switched to munition production suffered comparatively slight damage during the war, and that they have large amounts of materials on hand. Some of the factories which have reverted to the production of toilet articles are already working at full capacity. It is expected that there will be ample supplies of toilet articles toward the end of the year at the earliest.

**Producing for Civilian Needs**

Before long the factories which during the war were turning out boots for the army will be producing for civilian consumption. There are 500,000 half-finished boots for soldiers. These will be altered to meet civilian requirements. The authorities hope that this footwear will be made available to the public within the year.

The manufacture of wooden clogs has not been restricted and since the termination of the war the industry has been working on a larger and larger scale. It will not be long before there will be large supplies of wooden clogs available in Tokyo Metropolis and elsewhere.

A Chiba telephone message to the Yomiuri-Hochi tells of a shortage of electric bulbs. There is hope of a gradual easing of the situation, as the munitions industries are converted for peace production. The Mohara Works in the town of Mohara in Chiba Prefecture has started large-scale production of electric bulbs and radio tubes. Using the material already on hand, the works is daily turning out 35,000 electric bulbs and radio tubes. The management of this works, however, is concerned about future supplies of tungsten and molybdenum, for which Japan is dependent on foreign countries. The works has the equipment necessary for turning out 1,000,000 electric bulbs a month.

## CANNOT PART WITH G.I.'S

### P.I. Youth Follows U.S. Troops to Japan; Undergoes Hardships

For 14 days, Antonio V. Siayngoo, a 25-year-old Filipino student, existed on four quarts of water and a handful of rations in order to stay with his American friends, for whom he says he would "sacrifice his life."

The privations he endured as a stowaway aboard one of the troopships carrying the Americal Division from Cebu to Japan were nothing, Sianyngoo said, to the torture he suffered during seven months in a Japanese prison camp. Hunger was to him a small price to pay for the privilege of remaining with his friends in the 132nd Infantry Regiment.

During the Americal's five-month stay on Cebu, Tony worked for the Army and became so attached to the G.I.'s that he was heartbroken when he learned that they were about to leave for Japan. When the 132nd started loading its equipment, Tony hid in a tank.

### Abe Returns Here

General Nobuyuki Abe, Governor General of Korea, who was dismissed from office by Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Commander of the U.S. Occupation Troops in Korea, returned to Tokyo on Wednesday afternoon.

## *MacArthur Salutes Hachiman Shrine At Kamakura After Lapse of 40 Years*

"I came here 40 years ago. This place has not changed a bit during all these years,"—such were the words of General Douglas MacArthur as he courteously turned to greet Chief Priest Saita of the Hachiman Shrine in Kamakura, reported the Yomiuri-Hochi on September 18. The article follows:

It happened on September 2, the day of the historic signing of surrender terms on board the Missouri. Cars bearing 14 U.S. officers slowly came to a stop in front of the "torii" of the Hachiman Shrine at Kamakura. Seeing the sign, "Vehicles Prohibited" the whole party alighted and walked over the gravel path to the worship hall of the shrine. Then the general in the lead raised his hand in military salute. The rest of the party followed suit.

After the worship was over, the general made a request for the "hamaya," the good luck arrow, at the shrine office which he handed to each of his staff. Then turning once more in the direction of the shrine and saluting, the party descended quietly down the stone steps.

When the party almost reached the bottom of the steps, one U.S. officer who had stayed behind to get the shrine stamp let it fall that the leader was General Douglas MacArthur. Not till then did anyone at the shrine know of its distinguished visitor. In a fluster Chief Priest Saita hurried after the party, and was so courteously received by the general that he could hardly believe that the signing of the surrender papers had taken place only a few hours before.

This visit to Kamakura was the first personal action of the Commander. Chief Priest Saita in describing his impression of the Supreme Commander said that General MacArthur spoke quietly and from beginning to end his attitude was courteous. Since the first visit by the American general many U.S. officers and soldiers have come to Hachiman, but in every case they have shown respect for the rules of the shrine, asking whether it is permitted to smoke or to take pictures.

Where the Japanese sometimes come right up to the shrine shod as they are, the U.S. officers take off their shoes in front of the stone flooring of the shrine. This respect and courtesy are reflections of the Commander's character, seen in the actions of the men under him Priest Saita declared.

## RATIONING OF VEGETABLES, FISH AND FRUIT IS LIFTED

### Cabinet Also Decides to End Price Control Over These Foodstuffs

Abolition of price control and rationing of vegetables, fruits and fish was decided at the regular Cabinet meeting held on September 18.

This proposal, which was submitted by Agricultural and Forestry Minister Kotaro Sengoku, will be speedily put into effect.

The sale of rice, wheat and potatoes to the Government will be further encouraged, and at the same time, production of chemical fertilizer and agricultural implements will be bolstered. Cultivation of more land and the utilization of substitute foodstuffs will also be further encouraged.

The acquisition of aquatic products will be increased because protein must be hereafter obtained from the fish and other aquatic products which will replace the soybeans formerly imported from Manchuria. But, no matter what measures may be adopted in Japan, 2,500,000 tons to 3,000,000 tons of foodstuffs must be imported from other countries.

**Immediate Relief Impossible**

A hearty welcome has been extended to the Government's decision on September 18 to abolish the price control and rationing of vegetables, fruits and fish in anticipation that this will lead to abundant supplies of those foodstuffs on the market in the near future.

Heretofore, those foodstuffs had official prices set for them, but they were observed only nominally, giving rise to rampancy of black-market dealings. The official price system, though calculated to curb the rising trend of prices, only proved to prevent smooth flow of supplies to market.

The public concern is now centered on the point how soon the people will be getting more supplies of foodstuffs at reasonable prices. In this connection, the authorities of the central municipal market at Tsukiji said as follows, according to the Mainichi:

"It will be premature for the people of Tokyo to jump to the conclusion that they can expect more supplies of fish, vegetables and fruits right away.

"When the Government's decision goes into force we intend to dispatch our agents to the rural districts to redouble their efforts and see that supplies of fresh fish and vegetables are sent to our market here every day. But even if more supplies of goods begin to flow in, we shall probably distribute them through the neighborhood associations for the time being."

### Art Exhibit Planned

The Exhibition of Fine Arts under the sponsorship of the Education Ministry will be opened at the Tokyo Metropolitan Art Gallery at Ueno in February or March next spring. The exhibition will be divided into four sections: (1) Japanese painting, (2) oil and water-color painting, (3) sculpture, (4) applied arts.

## JAPANESE SCHOOLBOOKS WILL BE FULLY REVISED

### Warlike, Inappropriate Subjects To Be Deleted by Education Ministry Order

All warlike subjects as well as those which are not appropriate under the existing peace conditions will be eliminated from all the text books of primary, secondary and youths' schools, according to a decision reached by the authorities of the Education Ministry. These subjects will be eliminated either in whole or in part as the case may demand and teachers are ordered to exercise extreme caution in handling any subject which is considered unconducive to pacific thought. On September 20, the Vice-Minister of the Education Ministry issued orders to the governors of prefectures regarding this matter giving instructions to strike out any one of the following subjects contained in school text books:

1. All subjects stressing the needs of national defense or armaments.
2. All those intended to incite warlike spirit.
3. Those considered to be prejudicial to international peace.
4. All those which are markedly detached from the realities that have come into existence after the termination of the war or those which have ceased to have any value as being too far detached from the actual daily experience of pupils.

While the existing text books may be used since their total replacement at present by others is impossible in actual practice, all objectionable passages and subjects will be cut down and special caution exercised by teachers. This will naturally result in the reduction of subjects to be taught and the Education Ministry is planning to increase other subjects which will be of the following order: (a) those dealing with the defense of the fundamental State polity (b) those stressing morality (c) those needed in preparing pupils as citizens of a cultural State (d) those on social conduct and discipline (e) those dealing with agricultural production (f) those for cultivating scientific spirit (g) those concerning physical education and (h) those stressing international peace.

## BAN ON RADIO SETS LIFTED

### People Can Now Possess Short-Wave Receivers

Short wave radio sets were strictly controlled and, especially during wartime, the people were forbidden to use such sets with the result that they could not listen in to foreign broadcasts.

With the termination of the war however, all such restrictions have been lifted. Not only that, but it is Japan's basic policy now to allow perfect freedom in listening in to foreign broadcasts for national enlightenment.

New sets of super-quality will be manufactured as soon as the necessary parts are available.

## PUBLICATION CIRCLES SEE START OF NEW ACTIVITIES

### Objective Is to Enhance Nation's Culture; Big Problems Confronted

A sudden move to push forward the national aim to construct a new Japan with its foundation based on high national culture has been made by the publication world of this country which has sallied forth with a set of plans for publication to satisfy the great demands of the people for reading matter.

Though full of determination to strive forward with its self-imposed task to meet the public need for reading matter, the publication world will find its road a thorny one and will encounter many difficulties. To begin with, the supply of paper for printing is scarce due to the lack of pulp. Destruction of 80 per cent of the printing equipment of this country in the air raids will prove to be another large obstacle.

In spite of this, however, publication circles are moving ahead hopefully with their plans. A shortage of various kinds of dictionaries is being keenly felt by students as well as other people. To meet this shortage the printing of dictionaries has been taken in hand and it is expected that 50,000 copies will be printed for each kind of dictionary.

Beside the printing of these dictionaries, many books designed to give instructions in foreign languages, manners and customs are on the press. Included is a book on English conversation, and another on the customs and manners of the people of the United States. These books are expected to be on sale in three to six months' time.

As for the compilation of books in the future, there is no doubt that they will be concentrated on the ultimate objective of the democratization of this country. Monthly magazines devoted to literary comments are expected to play a leading role.

At present, the Publication Association has 150 applications for printing publications. The larger portion of these application is for printing books mostly concerned with literature, art, science and so forth. A new trend in publication is seen in the publishing of books dealing with the problems of reconstruction. Some of these books are entitled, "Construction of New Japan" or "An Idea for the Reconstruction of Japan."

In the field of the publication of magazines, a new trend to publish magazines under her personal management of noted writers or commentators is taking shape. It is authoritatively understood that the Chuokoron or Central Review, popular literary magazine, is to be published under the management of Mr. Tetsuzo Tanizawa, a famed writer. In the meantime, Mr. Takanobu Murobushi, noted commentator, has in mind a plan to publish a new composite magazine.

## TOLD TO COLLECT ARMS

### Kanagawa Police to Gather in Weapons Held by the People

The Police Bureau of Kanagawa Prefecture issued an order on Tuesday to the various police offices under its jurisdiction to collect by October 10 all kinds of weapons held by the people, according to a Domei report.

The report said that the various police offices under the jurisdiction of the Kanagawa Police Bureau shall collect weapons, such as rifles, pistols, swords and so forth to be handed over to the Allied forces. This, however, does not apply to daggers and swords valued as old works of art. Concerning the collection of these swords, instructions will be given later by the Metropolitan Police Board.

## EMERGENCY PHONES SET

### Special Service to Be Run in Raid Damaged Cities

For public convenience in raid devastated cities where the majority of telephones have been destroyed, the Board of Communications will set up about 500 special telephone booths near stations, tramcar stops, large buildings, street corners, and other places. This will be an emergency step until telephones can be reinstalled.

The telephone charge within city limits will be 10 sen per call and long distance calls will be charged according to the regular rates to be paid to the telephone office workers who will be stationed at such booths. The hours for use will be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The 1,000 remaining telephone facilities in post offices furthermore will be increased to the original number of 2,000 by the end of the year with expectations to raise the number to 3,000.

## EXPRESS TRAINS TO RUN AGAIN ON STATE LINES

### 8 To Be Restored on Tokaido, Tohoku, Hakodate Stretches, Transport Organ Bares

The Transportation Ministry announced on Wednesday that the passenger train schedule on Government railways will shortly be renovated in order to bring transportation efficiency back to what it was in 1942 when it was at its peak, and express trains will be placed in service again.

Eight express trains, the Transportation Ministry said, are scheduled to be restored on the Tokaido, Tohoku and Hakodate lines. They are as follows:

Tokaido line—one train between Tokyo and Kumamoto, two trains between Tokyo and Osaka; Tohoku line—one train between Ueno and Aomori; and Hakodate line—one train between Hakodate and Wakkanai.

Sleepers, dining-cars and observation cars will also be put back into service. New cars will also be placed in service as fast as they are turned out at the factories.

The number of general cars in service as of June, this year, in comparison to conditions prevailing in October, 1944, totalled 501. Third class passenger carriages totalled 305.

The Transportation Ministry also revealed that the number of passenger cars in use will be increased.

With an acute shortage of locomotives and passenger carriages, the train schedule will be changed on railway lines where such renovations will not disrupt the movement of traffic. The changes in schedule will begin from October 15 and gradually be increased accordingly.

### Brokers' Body Folds Up

The Licensed Securities Brokers' Control Association, established in October, 1944, will be dissolved in conformity with the new trend of affairs. The formal resolution for dissolution will be shortly drawn up at a directors' meeting. Various branches of this association simultaneously will be dissolved. It is expected that the former Licensed Securities Brokers' Association will be restored.

### Theft at Peeresses' School

The theft of a number of silver articles besides others from the Peeresses' School was discovered and reported to the Aoyama Police Station on Tuesday. Among the articles stolen were the silver ear picker used by Emperor Komei and several other pieces of silverware, a set of crested silver incense burners given by the Empress Dowager Shoken, wooden cups, scrolls and other objects.

## Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

### *Help Wanted*

ALLIED and neutral nationals who read and write English fluently and at least one other language, particularly Japanese, call at third floor, Tokyo Central Post Office Building for interview.

COMPETENT Japanese lady typist with good knowledge of English wanted in Tokyo.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

DESIRE experienced English speaking Japanese cook and maid, man and wife preferable, for American officer.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH speaking girls wanted in Ginza curio shop. Salary well paid.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED translator for a foreign news agency, one who can translate Japanese into English quite well. Good pay for the right man.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GOVERNESS of any nationality wanted for high American officer's family, apply to the First Division of Central Liaison Office.

HOUSEKEEPER—English speaking Japanese lady wanted by American officer. Please state particulars.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STUDENTS of the regular English course of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages who were taught by Mr. J. A. Sargeant during [illegible] and who are in need of employment are advised to call at JOAK, [illegible] floor, immediately.

### *Situation Wanted*

EXPERIENCED translator-typist and interpreter, male, seeks position in Tokyo.
Apply Box 274, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED German sausage maker and butcher seeks position.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGNER, speaking and writing fluently English, French, German, good working knowledge of Japanese conversational and written, seeks position with responsibility.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### *Wanted to Rent*

AN ENGLISH lady with a grown up son wants to rent a house or half a house with use of kitchen, European or Japanese style, furnished or partly furnished, in vicinity of Tokyo, Yokohama or Kamakura.
Apply Box 270, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### *Wanted to Exchange*

ATTRACTIVE Japanese lady's kimono wanted in exchange for American made soap, and other toilet preparations.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### *For Sale*

FOREIGN made furniture, [illegible] dining room sets, desk, [illegible], etc. available in Tokyo.
Apply Box 267, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFETY razor blades, Japanese made, best quality.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### *Wanted to Buy*

"GRAMOPHONES, Records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. office hours 1.00 to 4.30 p.m. [illegible] Nihonbashi, [illegible], Tokyo."

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling irons. Willing to pay a reasonable price.
Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted.
Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy or exchange man's umbrella, raincoat, large size, rubber boots, 11 mon, at a reasonable price or in exchange for [illegible].
Apply Box 212, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy by private party [illegible] dark ground, gay patterns, [illegible] brocade obi, etc. Reply [illegible] stating price, age, etc.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### *Instruction*

BALLROOM dancing—Tango, [illegible], Blues, Fox Trot, Rumba, [illegible], Manila Medley. Private lessons under competent dance team.
Apply [illegible], Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

YOU can speak [illegible] a week. [illegible] Tokyo-to, [illegible] machi. [illegible] from [illegible].

### *General*

NEW Souvenir Shop, [illegible] dolls, handicrafts, [illegible] figures, by [illegible]. President [illegible] address, [illegible].

WILL Mrs. [illegible] touch with [illegible] etc. Anyone [illegible] position?

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# The Deeper Comprehension

The parallel between the opening of Japan by Commodore Perry ninety-two years ago and the present re-opening of Japan by General MacArthur has been pointed out in more than one quarter. Similar as are some of the outward characteristics of the two American impacts upon Japan, however, there are some significant differences which should not be overlooked. Particularly are the differences great in the way in which Japan must react this time to this second opening.

This is not to say that the response which Japan made to the influences which flowed into the country after the first opening was not important. Indeed, the efforts of Japan at that time to seek knowledge in all quarters of the world resulted in the complete transformation of the outward aspects of Japanese life. In the field of political change, there was the disappearance of the feudalistic Shogunate and the establishment of a national government which secured a place in the family of modern nations. In the field of cultural change, Japan adopted the science and technology of the West and became to a remarkable degree a modern state.

It cannot be denied, however, that Japan was primarily impressed by the mechanical civilization of the West. Although she recognized the worth of the cultural aspects of Western civilization, she became particularly absorbed in trying to assimilate the materialistic aspects of Western civilization and failed to grasp the fundamentals of its spiritual and intellectual aspects. This was only natural, for so overwhelming was the impact of this Western material civilization that Japan had all she could do in trying to learn its technique as quickly as possible. She did not have the time, energy, or ability to go any further.

But she did not do a good job even of assimilating Western material civilization. Quickly becoming self-satisfied with her partial success in mastering certain limited aspects of the Western material civilization, Japan turned inward and allowed herself to fall back into an unscientific, impractical attitude of conceit. Thus, despite the extensiveness of the changes which Japan underwent as the result of the first opening of the country, these changes remained relatively skin-deep.

Recognizing the incompleteness of her response to the influences brought in by the first opening, Japan this time must strive to grasp the essential spiritual and intellectual aspects of Western culture as well as the technique of the West's material civilization. This is the difference which she must show in her response to the present second opening in contrast to the first opening of nearly a century ago.

This should not be impossible, r Japan in the early years of e Meiji period showed a pro- sing capacity for absorbing eral Western ideas before the e of reaction set in. Yukichi kuzawa, who was one of the emost leaders of the early days he Meiji reformation, based his vement on the Anglo-Saxon ciple of free enterprise, inde- lent thinking, and individual tive. His influence was in- luable in helping to under- the stubborn and ignorant s of the old feudal form of ty. His emphasis upon tivity and practicality was best Anglo-Saxon tradition vould be well-fitted for the ements of today. He was, ver, not the only exponent of the Anglo-Saxon type of liberalism in those days, for the utilitarianism of Bentham and the social evolutionism of Spencer enjoyed wide following.

While Anglo-Saxon ideology greatly influenced social reform, the French concept of the natural rights of man greatly influenced the early political reforms of modern Japan. Taisuke Itagaki, who was an ardent admirer of Rousseau, and Chomin Nakae injected new life into the Japanese political world of the middle Meiji era, and with their insistence on civil rights and democracy, promoted the establishment of the Diet and the development of the political parties.

Later, however, when the first impetus of the liberal movement had waned and a reaction had begun to set in, German nationalism came to Japan to augment this reactionary trend. About 1889 the radicals were suppressed by the notorious Peace Preservation Law, and the Ito and the Yamagata factions in politics began imitating the forceful methods of Bismarck. The German philosophy of monarchism was welcomed, and the development of civil rights was impeded. This situation provided the foundation for the eventual assumption of dominant political power by the bureaucracy.

The romantic idealism of the Japanese people of the Meiji era proved to be just as vulnerable to the onslaught of militant nationalism as the romantic idealism of the German revolutionary movement of 1848 proved vulnerable before the force of the Bismarckian nationalism. The utilitarianism of the British school was denounced as Mammonism, the French idea of civil rights was suppressed by the bureaucratic elements, and the German type of political philosophy came to prevail. The Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War further accentuated this trend. At about this time, the reaction against Western influences became pronounced and there was a swing back to the spiritual obscurantism of Oriental civilization. Thus the absorption of Western civilization stopped at this incomplete point before the fundamental character of Western civilization had been fully grasped by the Japanese population in general.

After the First World War, there was a resurgence of Western liberalism in Japan as well as the infiltration of the Communistic ideology. But this tendency, vigorous as it was while it lasted, proved to be short-lived. The totalitarian doctrine of Nazi Germany came to permeate the Japanese military and official circles, and resulted in the developments of recent years which have proved so disastrous for Japan.

The bitter lesson of this experience should have awakened the Japanese people, and no doubt it has. They must realize now their shortcoming in not having fully comprehended the spiritual and ideological bases of Western civilization. If they had comprehended properly, they would not have stopped with imitating merely the outward technique of the West's material civilization nor would they have succumbed so uncritically to such unsound Western ideologies as that of Bismarckian nationalism or Nazism. They must realize now that Anglo-American ideology, which is representative of Western civilization, not only emphasizes reason and practicality but is motivated by a Puritanically strict standard and a lofty idealism. It is these characteristics which make possible the application of modern science to the betterment of mankind's welfare so as to contribute to the advancement of civilization.

This is not to say that in this second opening of Japan, Japan should accept uncritically and wholesale everything which comes from the West. A blind imitation of Western ideology would be just as injurious as a blind imitation of Western technology. To make Japan into a characterless replica of the West would be of no service to the enrichment of world civilization. Japan must retain her own soul and preserve her unique and distinguishing characteristics. But in the improvement and development of her distinctive characteristics, she can well learn from, and incorporate into her own civilization, the admirable characteristics of the spiritual and intellectual aspects of Western civilization. The deeper comprehension of Western civilization, which Japan failed to gain after her first opening, is the thing which she must gain from the present second opening.

# U.S. NAVY CONSTRUCTION IN FIVE YEARS DISCLOSED

## 1,218 Major Combatant Ships Built, Their Firepower Tremendously Increased

United States Navy Secretary James Forrestal disclosed on September 5 that between July 1, 1940, and July 31, 1945, 1,218 major combatant ships, with a displacement of 4,400,000 tons had been constructed for the navy, in addition to a large number of smaller ships.

The theoretical firepower on navy ships has been increased almost 80 per cent, Forrestal said, and the rockets have come into large-scale production and use.

The Secretary said the navy's electronics' procurement valued at $2,700,000,000 including $1,000,000,000 for radar and $950,000,000 for radio.

The navy personnel, he said, reached the figure of 3,400,000 at the time of Japan's surrender. Of this number, 540,000 are on duty at naval bases.

Cost of construction materials during this period approximated $2,000,000,000, Forrestal said, and the construction equipment and material accounted for 5,000,000 long tons of shipments—representing cargo for 1,300 ships.

Forrestal disclosed these figures on navy production in his release describing the navy's development of advanced bases.

In 1940 we had no advanced bases but side by side with the development of her navy and fighting of the world's greatest naval war, America created over 400 of them, Navy Secretary James Forrestal revealed on September 5.

Advanced bases ranged from radio stations to vast fleets and aviation establishment at Guam with three times the area of Washington D.C. and the population running into scores of thousands, Forrestal said.

Their function has been to maintain a fleet in the advanced areas where there was fighting to be done. The main activities of bases were to keep a fleet at sea, to provide anchorage and assembly points, to make routine and emergency repairs and to provide an offensive and a defensive air support, to provide recreation and welfare for the base and fleet personnel and hospital accommodation.

To perform its military job and to provide housing ad services for the base personnel, the Navy Secretary explained the advanced base must duplicate the facilities of a good-sized industrial city, ship and aviation repair facilities require extensive machine shops, massive ship-handling facilities and the heaviest type of equipment and machinery. These installations in turn must have electric power, fuel, oil lubricants, and large buildings with congeries of power lines, fuel, storage tanks and pipelines. Added to these are the cultural facilities required at each station.

There were no such facilities in the Pacific on December 7, 1941, Forrestal explained, except for Pearl Harbor itself, some subsidiary naval activities on more important of the Hawaiian islands, Cavite in the Philippines and at several islands in Alaska and some minor installations constructed in 1941 when the war clouds had begun to gather, on Midway, Palmyra and Johnston islands.

The Navy Secretary detailed in part that base construction played in recovery after Pearl Harbor. The development of the Pacific bases followed a three-pronged drive. The main push beginning at Pearl Harbor extended westward across the central Pacific through the Marshalls, Gilberts, Marianas, Cardines and the Ryukyus to Okinawa. Southern advance rolled from Palmyra and Samao on the east and Australia on the west through the Solomons, New Guinea and the Admiralty's and to the Philippines. The northern prong ran from ........ harbor through the Aleutians to Adak.

In the early phases of war, bases built up in the south—Bora Tongatabou, Noumea and Darwin which were outside the perimeter of the Japanese penetration were as supply collection points, and primarily to bring the supplies to the field of action.

This was also true of the bases built in the Alaska group—Adak Unalaska and Kodiak, Forrestal pointed out. But these latter bases had an additional mission of patrol and defense of our northernmost American territory, hence in addition to the supply and staging, they had to be equipped for active patrol and combat.

Airfields were equipped with radar to detect an approaching enemy. Loran stations were set up to guide the aircraft and ships through the perpetual fogs of this area.

The central group of bases—Midway, Marshall, Marianas, Palau, Philippines, Ryukyus—laboriously built, had the following primary missions; supplying the fleet, furnishing air support, repairing and maintaining American forces afloat and in air and staging of personnel and equipment for forward movement.

Forrestal said, the lengthening of the middle prong of these bases was the best illustration of how the advanced base system had fed and grown upon its own for with each new thrust the most advanced of bases have served not only as springboards to establish new bases but also as storehouses to supply these operations.

The attack upon Pearl Harbor made it essential at once to occupy and to hold all possible defensive bases to check the Japanese advance and to secure a lifeline all the way to New Zealand and Australia. To this end, about 12 bases were established during 1942 in the Society islands and westward through Cook islands, the Tonga group, Fijis, New Caledonia and New Hebrides. The three largest and the most advanced of these—Houmea, State and Espiritu Santo—served as the taking off points for the invasion of Guadalcanal which was our first major offensive campaign in the Pacific.

In Australia, Navy Secretary Forrestal stated, we augmented the naval repair facilities that were available at Brisbane, Sydney and other major ports.

An advanced submarine base was established in western Australia. C-T bases and amphibious training bases were set up along the Queensland coast preparatory to the offensive campaign northward against New Guinea.

Guadalcanal, together with the nearby island of Tulagi, became a all purpose base with several bomber and fighting strips as well as fleet repair facilities and staging area for future movements forward.

Milne Bay in New Guinea has been a fleet anchorage with extensive repair facilities and large supply depots, a P-T operating and repair base training activities and naval aviation. Yet added Forrestal, Milne Bay has been almost completely rolled up since the Japanese were beyond range.

Early in 1941, the United States moved into the Admiralty islands and built there one of the largest fleet and air bases outside the Philippines.

Beginning at Leyte-Samar, the United States navy has developed the naval and naval air activities at locations in the Philippines.

Leyte Samar is still the largest of these with naval operating base, several large drydocks, land and seaplane bases and submarine repair installations at Subic Bay.

Tarawa, Makin and Apamama where the marines landed November 20, 1943—atolls of many small islands with little land area——were utilized as air bases to support advance northward into Marshall islands and for staging of combat aircraft.

February, 1943, saw the occupation of Majuro, Kwajalein and Eniwetok atolls in the Marshall group. Each of these has a large lagoon with deep water suitable as a major fleet anchorage. Each also provides one or more runways with appropriate aviation repair ships. Service facilities for fleet are principally afloat, floating drydocks, tenders and repair ships as there is insufficient land area for extensive shore installations.

Since the American landing on Saipan, June 15, 1944, the United States has steadily developed strong all purpose bases on Saipan, Tinian and Guam and less extensive installations at Ulthi, Pelileu and Angaur further to the south and west flanking the eastern Carolines.

Saipan, Tinian and Guam, Forrestal remarked are perhaps the best known for superfortress attacks on Japan from these bases. They also have facilities to service and repair the third and fifth fleets.

The naval population of Guam is 100,000. Saipan has 40,000 navy and marines and Tinian nearly 30,000. At Iwojima, naval facilities are limited partly due to the lack of natural harbor. And, Forrestal said, construction is still in progress on Okinawa and its satellite island of Ieshima.

# PRESS COMMENTS

**Friday, September 21**

### RESPONSIBILITY OF SENIOR STATESMEN

ASAHI—What is marked throughout the process of the unprecedented political change from the Soviet declaration of war, the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration to the subsequent Cabinet change is the fact that His Majesty the Emperor's judgment was handed down in a very straightforward manner. The so-called senior statesmen's moves did not come to the surface.

In recent years it was the custom with the Government to hold conferences of senior statesmen but each time virtually nothing worth noting resulted. The people as a whole must have been favorably impressed by the straightforward action of His Majesty in handing down the judgment without troubling the senior statesmen.

These senior statesmen close to the Throne must now take the initiative in self-examination and punish themselves. A group of 34 members of the House of Representatives in the 88th session of the Diet submitted a questionnaire to the Government demanding clarification of the causes of the defeat in the war. This questionnaire arrests attention in that the present plight was due to the blunder committed in handling the Manchurian Incident and seems to point out that short-sighted and unreasonable views prevailed in the conduct of the policies toward China, Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia and in the formation of the Japan-German-Italian Alliance on the part of the succeeding governments. It also points out that the failure of the official control in the country obstructed the display of the total power of the country.

On these points the officers and men of the Army and Navy have taken full responsibility and are now cooperating in the effort to bring into being a disarmed State. What is to be done as the second stage is that men in the upper political circles, Government officials in general, especially senior statesmen and diplomatists must act to clarify their responsibility. It is common knowledge that these men were powerless in the effort to prevent the coming of the international conflicts which led this country into the present plight. They missed the chance of peace often despite the fact that such a chance presented itself from time to time and they lacked the sincerity, enthusiasm and courage to attain peace.

Who is the man responsible for having dragged Sino-Japanese relations into complications? Who is the man who has to bear responsibility for having been dazzled by the two-week activities of the German Ambassador, H. G. Stahmer, and pushed the realization of the Tripartite Alliance?

Now that the militarists have withdrawn from the scene as a means to atone for their acts, the withdrawal of the senior statesmen and high officials, including those in charge of diplomacy, must constitute the second corner-stone for the construction of a new Japan.

# AMERICA AND JAPAN

## This Country Owes Much to United States

By KI KIMURA

Ever since the knocking at Hermit Japan's closed door by the "black ships" of Commodore Perry some 90 years ago, and the door's subsequent opening, Japan has owed much to the United States in all that makes a country modern and progressive. In this respect the Japanese are ever grateful to their friends across the Pacific.

The first Japanese ship navigated by our countrymen to sail to the United States was the Kanrin Maru, which bore the Japanese goodwill mission sent to Washington by the Tokugawa Government and which arrived at San Francisco in 1860. Among the members of the mission were two men who, on landing each bought a big Webster's dictionary.

One was Manjiro Nakahama (1927-1898) head interpreter to the mission. The Americans called him John Manjiro. A fisherman of Tosa, Shikoku, Nakahama had been picked up by an American ship when his fishing boat was adrift in the Pacific. He had lived in the United States 11 years and, by a curious coincidence, had been befriended by the great-grandfather of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and had stayed at his house. Subsequently, Manjiro Nakahama had been sent home. When the Kanrin Maru was being fitted out for the American mission, Nakahama had been chosen to serve the Tokugawa Government as the only Japanese with any considerable knowledge of the world overseas.

The other man was Yukichi Hukuzawa (1834-1901). Years after, he was to be famous for his great contributions to the advance of Japan's civilization and culture. His character was somewhat of the type of Benjamin Franklin. It was this Hukuzawa who founded the famous Keio University.

Since that time Japan has acquired much of occidental civilization and culture, and the medium most extensively used for this purpose has been English. The Websters which the two men bought at a bookstore in San Francisco are of historic importance in that they rendered incalculable service toward the spread of the English language in Japan.

Several years later Hukuzawa visited the United States for a second time. Among the many books he bought on this occasion, there was an Introduction to Economics by Prof. F. Wayland, on which Hukuzawa based his lectures at Keio University.

A well-known anecdote is his lecturing on economics while a revolutionary battle was being fought almost at his doorstep. The Tokugawa followers were fighting the Imperial Army in Edo (Tokyo) and the roar of guns and clash of swords could be heard in the class-room where he lectured. A little thing like war didn't bother him when he was engaged in the serious business of teaching economics to a group of students eager to know the advantage of money over barter, or how a joint-stock company was run. His nonchalance in the face of danger, and his devotion to learning are often cited as shining examples of Japanese scholarship. The book he was using on this occasion was the Wayland mentioned above, and it is still preserved at Keio University Library in commemoration of the founder. Many of the students who were there at the time listening to Hukuzawa reading and interpreting the book later made names for themselves in the world of business and in politics. The late Tsuyoshi Inukai, Premier of Japan between December 1931 and May of the next year, was one of the men who studied at the college.

It was in 1871 that the first primary schools on Occidental principles were established in Japan. The reader that was brought out shortly afterward was a faithful translation of the American Wilson reader. The Japanese language having no progressive tense, a sentence in English like "I am going to school" could be exactly translated only after the grammatical form for "going" had been created.

English is now being taught from high schools and their equivalents upwards, as a required subject, and the most widely used textbooks employed in high schools, or "middle schools" to use the Japanese term, are the American New National Readers. Probably most Americans have forgotten that such readers existed in their own country. But in Japan, almost every person over forty years old who had been to middle school remembers the New National Readers that he was taught to read and translate. These readers have gone a long way toward acquainting the Japanese with things American.

As these readers have been used for about half a century, the Atlantic Monthly printed an article some time ago in which surprise was expressed that English textbooks in Japan should remain the same for so long. During the half-century period in which the Japanese studied these readers, they have mastered their grammatical and rhetorical principles and found these books most useful in the assimilation of English.

Many missionaries came from the United States and established mission schools in Japan. There are other schools, established by Japanese, which invited missionaries from America to give a Christian education, of which the most noteworthy are Doshisha University and the Sapporo School of Agriculture.

When Japan was still governed by feudalism with voyaging to foreign countries forbidden by law, Yuzuru Niijima (1833-1890) went to America as a stowaway and on his return founded Doshisha, a mission school. The best known of the teachers there was Prof. Dwight W. Learned. On graduating from college, he came to Japan with a Bible in one hand and a textbook of economics in the other, a most important subject for the new era dawning on Japan. He attracted attention and was regarded as being in the same category as Yukichi Fukuzawa.

The Sapporo School of Agriculture was a government establishment which later was incorporated into the Hokkaido Imperial University. The American Government was asked to recommend a teacher, and sent Dr. William Smith Clark. He was an excellent teacher, rousing interest in botany, for instance, by having his pupils count the number of annual rings on the stump of a tree just cut down and, if the number was, say, 300, he would go into the history of nations during the three centuries that the tree had lived. In this way, he taught the Japanese, who were then under the impression that knowledge could only be gained from such books as the Analects of Confucius, the Book of Mencius and other Chinese classics, that observation of nature was just as important as book learning, if not more so.

When Dr. Clark was departing for home he turned in his saddle and said to his Japanese pupils: "Boys, be ambitious!" This simple advice has persisted in the memories of Japanese students for the last 60 or 70 years and has ever been a source of inspiration and encouragement to them.

Among the students at the Sapporo School who were taught by Dr. Clark, were the late Dr. Inazo Nitobe (1862-1933), the internationally known author of Bushido; The Japanese Nation and other works, and Kanzo Uchimura (1861-1930) author of How I Became a Christian and Representative Men of Japan.

Distinguished among the American teachers who came to Tokyo Imperial University were Dr. Stanley Houghton and Prof. Ernest Francisco Fenollosa. Dr. Houghton was the first lecturer on Shakespeare in this country. One of his pupils was Shoyo Tsubouchi (1859-1935) who subsequently became a first-class Shakespearean scholar and translated all the works of Shakespeare into Japanese. In 1885 he published The Essence of the Novel which has greatly influenced modern Japanse literature.

Prof. Fenellosa taught political science, economics and philosophy at Tokyo Imperial University but his greatest achievement was the introduction of Japanese art to the Western world and his interpretation, for the Japanese themselves, of the true value of their native art.

The Japanese Government invited painters and sculptors from Italy to teach the Japanese in a purely occidental style. Prof. Fenellosa opposed this practice, and in collaboration with Kakuzo Okakura (1862-1913), author of Book of Tea, brought about a rennaissance of Japanese art.

That the Japanese if given a chance are able to assimilate the civilization and culture of the West as readily and as well as Europeans or Americans, I have no doubt. The civilization of a nation is stimulated and advanced by contact, combination and fusion with that of a foreign country. While the Japanese have assimilated the white man's civilization with the same capacity for absorption as the white man himself, Oriental civilization is their own. It seems to me that the Japanese are unequalled in their ability to combine the civilization of the East and West in preparation for the next century's cultural achievements.

# JAPANESE FOLK-TALES

## Vast Revisions Made in Children's Literature

By S. K.

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The achievements and real merits of Mr. Iwaya are more in the line of a collector, an introducer and a popularizer of juvenile literature in the county rather than as a writer of fairy-tales. He selected the five folk-tales previously mentioned as the "five representative tales of Japan," and introduced the fairy-tales of Grimm, Andersen and many other world-famous stories for children.

But the Meiji period was rather the "age of fairy-tales," and it was not until the Taisho era (1912-1925) that we can speak of the "age of juvenile literature." This age is the "Red Bird age," the period of the publication of a famous children's magazine called the Akai Tori (Red Bird) by Miyekichi Suzuki. Foremost novelists and poets contributed tales and nursery rhymes; rising painters drew the pictures; and the music to its children's songs were composed by young Japanese musicians. This magazine brought the standard of children's literature to a high level, and a new artistic and educational movement was begun.

Miyekichi Suzuki was the pupil of Soseki Natsume, a great man of letters of the Meiji and Taisho eras. A prominent novelist, appreciated particularly for his lyric style, Mr. Suzuki gave up his career as a novelist and devoted the latter half of his life to the creation of children's literature. His artistic and educational ideals and theories brought about a new literary movement. This is popularly called the "Red Bird Movement," and took a significant part in the development of children's education during the period.

At the time a flood of inferior reading matter for children, published simply for money-making purposes, was being poured out. Mr. Suzuki's Red Bird Movement was no other than a conscientious expurgation campaign and a counter-movement against the commercialization of juvenile literature.

One of the greatest achievements of the writing of compositions by children. Children's compositions were collected from all over the country (mainly in cooperation with primary school teachers) by Mr. Suzuki, who personally corrected and commented on them. This harmonized well with the educational system of "guiding the personal lives of the children," and acted as a great stimulus to primary school education. Children were encouraged and taught to express simply and correctly the happenings of their every day life.

The wide influence of this movement is evident in the example of "Tsuzurikata Kyoshitsu" (Composition Class), a collection of compositions by Masako Toyda, a primary school girl of the slums. The masterpiece of juvenile literature made a sensation in the literary world on its publication through the magazine, Akai Tori. Another example is the "Tote Basha" (Old Horse Cart), a masterpiece of a unique type in modern children's literature. This was written by Shozo Chiba, who was attracted by the natural expression of children in the different dialects used by them in their compositions contributed to the Akai Tori.

The Taisho era can also be called the "age of juvenile art." A movement "to presenting the world of the child by returning to the heart of the child" was begun about this time by such prominent poets as Hakushu Kitahara and Ujiyo Noguchi, who were regular contributors to the Akai Tori, the Kodomo no Kuni (Children's World), the Kodomo no Tomo (Children's Friend) and other magazines. This movement was also supported by such well known composers and musicians as Koscak Yamada and Shimpei Yamanaka, and gave a great impulse to the development of children's plays and dances.

The children's stories written in that period were also greatly influenced by this "juvenile art" movement. The movement had, however, its faults and drawbacks. It overemphasized and exaggerated the naivete and purity of the infant heart, and tended to sanctify the child. This tendency of looking upon a child as a little angel, developed a "sweety-sweet" romanticism, and the tales for children became absolutely divorced from anything practical and realistic. The fact that the child is a human being seemed to be entirely ignored, and the tales intended for them became meaningless and superficial.

Beginning with the Showa period (1926) a reconsideration of this type of "juvenile art" and a reaction set in against this silly and superficial attitude toward the child-mind. The socialistic and materialistic trend of thought which spread rapidly from the latter part of the Taisho era had also much to do with this change of tone in juvenile literature. Children's tales were based on actualities and were true to life, and began to embody a social and progressive ideal. During the age of "juvenile art," art was appreciated for art's sake, but the new tendency was on the social significance of art, that it should present a definite purpose in life. Consequently, realism was the basis of children's stories, and the plots were taken from everyday life.

Previously there had been no national boundary or conception of time in children's tales. The stories could be from far away lands; they could be of Western children and take place in Western countries,—countries unknown to the little children of Japan. But under the influence of this new movement toward realism, the characters had to be clearly described, the place definitely stated, and the date known. Among the leaders of this new movement were Kusuro Makimoto and Daiji Kawasaki.

Among these realistic descriptions of life there are some remarkable works. One of the representative writers of juvenile literature is Mimei Ogawa, who for the first half of his life was one of the most prominent naturalist writers of the Waseda literary group. And Jyoji Tsubota, also noteworthy in the same type of children's story, is a product of the same school as Mr. Ogawa.

Although Mr. Ogawa has portrayed in his stories a true-to-life picture of children with the technique of a naturalist writer, a dreamy, romantic atmosphere combined with humanitarian ideals of justice and righteousness are also to be noted in his works, Mr. Tsubota, on the psychological world of children in his short stories such as "Kodomo no Shiki" (Children's Four Seasons) and "Kaze no Naka no Kodomo" (Children in the Wind).

Already in the Taisho era professional writers of children's stories began to appear in Japan. Many societies of such writers arose, among them the Children's Story Writers' Association, made up of eighty of the best and most popular writers of the time. This association compiled an annual collection of the best children's stories of the year, 15 volumes being published.

However, the realism of these true-to-life stories was overdone, and the consequence was that these became mere sketches of children's daily life, and few of them had even the realistic touches and sincerity of the compositions written by children themselves. One of the reasons for this was the fact that the length of children's stories was limited to suit the magazines in which they appeared. Reading matter for children under the age of seven was limited to two pages, and for primary school children to four pages. This limit in length was the cause of their becoming mere dry sketches, and children turned from them to vulgar cartoons, adventure stories, and detective stories.

Again a reaction set in. Realism gave place to fairy-tales, romantic and humorous tales, and unrealistic stories. And this is more or less the state of juvenile literature in Japan today. Prominent in this new romantic movement are Kenjiro Tsukahara, the author of "Yonioi no Machi" (Town of Sweet Scent), and Yoshio Mochizuki, the writer of "Himawari no Saku Iye" (House Where the Sunflowers Bloom).

Among Japan's most popular children's story writers of today, brief mention may be made of a few others. First should be mentioned Tohson Shimazaki, a poet and one of Japan's greatest men of letters, who is still today writing unpretentious but remarkably characteristic stories for children. Kohsuke Hamada is a professional story writer, well known and loved by the children for his smooth and rhythmical style. The romantic and poetic works of Kanji Miyazawa are appreciated and highly admired even by adults. Asahiko Sakai was known for his pure and simple representations of rural pictures of life in the Kiso mountains and villages. Nobuo Ishimori has written of Manchuria, and Yukio Tsuchiya has introduced in his stories the life of the people living on the Malay Peninsula. Among women writers, Chiyo Kitagawa and Toshiko Takeuchi are most popular.

(End)

### Old Argument

"By the way, did your sister like the ring that Frank gave her?"

"Yes, but she says it is not real diamond."

"She shouldn't notice that. Love is supposed to be blind, you know."

"Yes, but not stone blind."

### How Often 'Tis True

He—Wouldn't you like to hear me sing "Because I Love You?"

She—No; if you love me, please don't sing.